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**MANDATORY REPORT TO THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK**

**FOREIGN-RESIDENTS' HOLDINGS OF U.S. SECURITIES,**

**INCLUDING SELECTED MONEY MARKET**

**INSTRUMENTS (SHL(A))**

**As of the last day of June**

**Mandatory Report Response Required**

**By Law (22 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.)**



**Department of the Treasury**

**Federal Reserve Bank of New York**

**Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System**

**March  
2016**

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **A. PURPOSE**

The Department of the Treasury, with the assistance of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (FRBNY), is conducting a mandatory annual survey of holdings of U.S. securities, including selected money markets instruments, by foreign residents as of June 30 of each year. The data will be collected by the FRBNY, acting as fiscal agent for the Department of the Treasury. The data collected will be used by the U.S. Government in the computation of the U.S. balance of payments accounts, the U.S. international investment position, and in the formulation of international economic and financial policies. These data also will be used to provide aggregate information to the public on these foreign portfolio investments and to meet international reporting commitments.

In order to reduce reporting burden and costs to the government, there will be a substantial reduction in the number of reporters in four out of every five years. A benchmark survey Report of Foreign Holdings of U.S. Securities, Including Selected Money Market Instruments (Form SHL) of all significant U.S.-resident custodians and issuers will continue to be held approximately every five years. In non- benchmark years, the Annual Report of Foreign Holdings of U.S. Securities, Including Selected Money Market Instruments (Form SHLA) will require reports from only the largest U.S.- resident custodians and issuers. The data reported under these annual surveys (Form SHLA) will be used in conjunction with the results of the previous benchmark survey to compute estimates for the non- benchmark years. The next full Benchmark survey will be as of June 30, 2019.

The determination of who must report on the annual reports (Form SHLA) will be based upon the data submitted during the previous Benchmark survey and Aggregate Holdings of Long-Term Securities by U.S. and Foreign Residents (TIC SLT) report as of December of the preceding year. Designated U.S.-resident custodians and issuers will be required to file detailed security data on Schedule 2, in the same manner as they did on the June 30, 2014 benchmark survey.

### **B. AUTHORITY**

This mandatory survey is conducted under the authority of the International Investment and Trade in Services Survey Act (22 U.S.C. 3101 et seq., [the Act]) and Executive Order 11961 of January 19, 1977. The Act specifies that the President has the authority to conduct a regular data collection program, including such studies and reports as may be necessary and feasible, to secure current information on international investment, including (but not limited to) such information as may be necessary for computing and analyzing the balance of payments accounts and the international investment position of the United States (22 U.S.C. 3103). In Executive Order 11961 §2, the President designated the Secretary of the Treasury to be responsible for collecting data on portfolio investment required by the Act.

### **C. CONFIDENTIALITY OF DATA REPORTED**

The information collected by this survey may be used only for analytical and statistical purposes and to enforce the Act. Access to the information is available only to officials and employees (including consultants and contractors and their employees) designated to perform functions under the Act. Persons having access to individual company information submitted pursuant to the Act are subject to penalties for unauthorized disclosure (22 U.S.C. §3104 and 18 U.S.C. §1905). The results of this survey will be made available to the general public at an aggregated level so that neither the U.S. persons or organizations providing information nor individual or organizational ownership of U.S. securities can be identified.

### **D. PENALTIES FOR FAILURE TO REPORT**

Reporting as directed in this package is mandatory for any U.S.-resident person or entity subject to the reporting requirements set forth in the report instructions. Failure by an entity to provide timely and accurate data can result in a civil penalty of not less than \$2,500 and not more than \$25,000, or injunctive relief ordering such person to comply, or both (22 U.S.C. §3105 (a) and (b)).

Willfully failing to submit any required information under the Act can result in a fine of not more than \$10,000; and, if an individual, may result in imprisonment for not more than a year, or both. Any officer, director, employee or agent who knowingly participates in such violation, upon conviction, may be punished by a like fine, imprisonment, or both (22 U.S.C. §3105 (c)).

### **E. PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT NOTICE**

This report titled “Foreign Holdings of U.S. Securities, Including Selected Money Market Instruments” in the Federal Register Notice and has been reviewed and approved by the Office of Management and Budget in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 and assigned OMB Control Number 1505-0123. The purpose is to collect accurate and complete data that will enable the Treasury Department to fulfill its responsibility under the Act. The estimated average burden associated with this collection of information is 486 hours per report for each U.S.-resident custodian reporting detailed information on Schedule 2, and 110 hours per report for each U.S.-resident issuer of U.S. securities providing detailed information on Schedule 2. The amount of time required to complete the report will vary depending on the amount of data to report. Comments concerning the accuracy of these burden estimates and suggestions for reducing the reporting burden should be directed to:

Administrator, International Portfolio Investment Data Systems  
U.S. Department of the Treasury  
1500 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Room 5422MT

Washington, DC 20220, or

The Office of Management and Budget  
Paperwork Reduction Project (1505-0123)  
Washington, DC 20503

No person is required to respond to any U.S. Government collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

## II. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

### A. WHO MUST REPORT

All U.S.-resident entities that been contacted by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York **must report**, regardless of the size of their consolidated holdings. All other entities are exempt from reporting.

Types of reporting entities include U.S.-resident custodians (including U.S.-resident central securities depositories) and U.S.-resident issuers. Entities that provide multiple services (i.e., provide custodial services and issue securities) should report securities that meet the reporting criteria for each role and ensure that securities are not double counted.

- **U.S.-resident custodians, including brokers and dealers**, must report all U.S. securities they hold in custody (or manage the safekeeping of) for the account of foreign residents (including their own foreign branches, subsidiaries, and affiliates). These securities must be reported by the U.S.- resident custodian even if the securities are in turn held at DTC, Euroclear, or another central securities depository, since the central securities depository knows only that it is holding securities on behalf of the U.S.-resident custodian, whereas the U.S.-resident custodian knows that it is holding these securities on behalf of a foreign resident. However, if a U.S.-resident custodian uses a U.S.- resident sub-custodian, the custodian should report if (and only if), it does not maintain separate accounts at and disclose the clients to the sub-custodian. (If the custodian does maintain separate accounts at and disclose the clients to the sub-custodian, it should not report, to prevent double counting.)
- **U.S.-resident central securities depositories**, must report all U.S. securities they hold in custody (or manage the safekeeping of) directly on behalf of foreign residents with which they have established direct relationships, including foreign-resident brokers, dealers, exchanges, and central securities depositories.
- **U.S.-resident issuers**, must report all securities issued by U.S.-resident units , which are:
  1. Owned by foreign residents for which neither a U.S.-resident custodian nor a U.S. resident central securities depository is used. Transfer or paying agents should be able to provide the U.S.- resident issuer with this information;
  2. In book entry form that are held at a foreign-resident central securities depository; or
  3. Bearer securities.

Please refer to Section III, What Securities Must Be Reported, to identify reportable U.S. securities.

## **B. CONSOLIDATION RULES**

U.S.-resident organizations, including bank holding companies (BHC) and financial holding companies (FHC), should include all reportable securities for all U.S.-resident parts of their organization, including all U.S.-resident branches and subsidiaries. U.S. residents include entities located in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the U.S. territories. Please see Appendix F for the complete definition of United States. It is the responsibility of the U.S. parent entity in each organization to ensure that its report includes all applicable entities within its organization.

Securities issued by U.S.-resident trusts and special purpose entities (SPEs) for which the reporter is the trustee or primary beneficiary should be included. Shares of U.S.-resident funds that are managed by the reporting entity should be included unless a U.S.-resident custodian other than the reporting entity is used.

U.S. branches and agencies of a foreign bank located in the same state and within the same Federal Reserve District should submit a consolidated report for these offices. U.S. branches and agencies of a foreign bank that are located in either different states or different Federal Reserve Districts, should submit separate reports.

## **C. REPORTING DATES**

Report data as of the last business day of June. All data should be submitted to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York no later than the last business day of August.

## **D. SUBMISSION INSTRUCTIONS AND CONTACT INFORMATION**

If your organization is submitting 100 or more Schedule 2 records, the Schedule 2 data must be submitted electronically.

### Federal Reserve Reporting Central System:

- Submit the SHL(A) report using the Federal Reserve Reporting Central System. The Reporting Central System is fast, easy to use, and secure. You can submit reports quickly and easily either using online data entry or via XML file transfer. Reporting Central provides a confirmation of data receipt at the Federal Reserve Bank and checks the validity of your submission. Reporting Central saves time and delivery costs, avoids possible mail delays, and eliminates paper and fax transmissions.
- For more information on how to submit data using the Reporting Central system, log on to

<http://www.frbervices.org/centralbank/reportingcentral/index.html>, or contact the SHL staff at 212-720-6300 or at [SHLA.Help@ny.frb.org](mailto:SHLA.Help@ny.frb.org). An application to register for Reporting Central can be obtained at: [http://www.frbervices.org/centralbank/reportingcentral/application\\_setup.html](http://www.frbervices.org/centralbank/reportingcentral/application_setup.html)

Completed applications should be sent to:

**Federal Reserve Bank of New York**  
**Statistics Function, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor**  
**33 Liberty Street**  
**New York, NY 10045-0001**  
**or faxed to (212) 720-2598**

Alternative Methods of Reporting:

- If your organization is submitting less than 100 Schedule 2 records, these records may be submitted using Reporting Central or on paper, using the form contained in Appendix A. Data may also be reported on computer printouts in the same format as the printed reports. Schedule 1 must be submitted in the same package as the Schedule 2 data.

Please contact FRBNY staff with questions pertaining to the report or if any of the following conditions apply:

1. Your entity requires additional time to complete your report.
2. Your entity received a copy of the report booklet and is not the U.S. parent entity in your organization.
3. Your entity cannot submit a single report for its entire organization.
4. Your reporter contact information or technical contact information changes after you submit your Schedule 1 report.

Reports can be mailed or sent by courier to:

**Federal Reserve Bank of New York**  
**Statistics Function, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor**  
**33 Liberty Street**  
**New York, NY 10045-0001**

FRBNY staff can be reached at:

Phone: 212-720-6300 or 646-720-6300

Email: [SHLA.Help@ny.frb.org](mailto:SHLA.Help@ny.frb.org)

Additional copies of the reporting forms and instructions may be printed from the Internet at:

<http://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/data-chart-center/tic/Pages/forms-sh.aspx#shl>

### **III. WHAT SECURITIES MUST BE REPORTED**

This report collects information on securities issued by U.S.-residents that are owned by foreign residents, including U.S. equities, U.S. short-term debt securities (including selected money market instruments), U.S. long-term debt securities, and U.S. asset-backed debt securities.

Reportable securities may be traded or issued in the United States or in foreign countries, and may be denominated in any currency. Neither the country in which the securities are traded or issued, nor the currency in which the securities are denominated, is relevant in determining whether the securities are reportable. Securities held as part of a direct investment relationship should not be reported. (See Section III.I.)

#### **A. FOREIGN-RESIDENT OWNERSHIP**

Securities are considered to be foreign owned if, according to the reporter's records; the holder of record is not a resident of the United States. In addition, all outstanding bearer bonds should be assumed to be owned by foreign residents and reported by the U.S.-resident issuer. Bearer bonds should also be reported by U.S.-resident custodians, but only if the reporter's records indicate a foreign-resident owner (or foreign-resident custodian).

The following are considered to be foreign residents:

- Residents of foreign countries, including foreign-resident custodians and foreign-resident central securities depositories. (These include residents of Canada, Mexico, and offshore centers.)
- International organizations with extra-territorial status (even if located in the United States), such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Inter-American Development Bank.<sup>1</sup> (See Appendix C for a complete list of these organizations.)
- Foreign subsidiaries of U.S. entities and foreign-resident branches of U.S. banks.
- Offshore and other non-U.S. funds.
- Entities or individuals that file an IRS Form W-8, indicating that they are foreign residents. Please note that there may be exceptions (such as Puerto Rico). However, if an IRS Form is not available, the mailing address can be used to determine residency.

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<sup>1</sup> Pension plans of international and regional organizations, if located in the United States, are U.S.-resident entities; therefore, any securities owned by these pension plans should be excluded from this report.

## **B. REPORTABLE U.S. SECURITIES**

U.S. securities are securities issued by U.S.-resident entities, with the exception of Depositary Receipts (DRs) that are backed by foreign securities and securities issued by international organizations that have extra-territorial status, such as the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. U.S. securities can be issued in any country, denominated in any currency, and traded on any exchange.

U.S.-resident entities include U.S.-resident branches of foreign banks and U.S.-resident subsidiaries of foreign companies. Securities issued by foreign branches or subsidiaries of U.S. entities are not U.S. securities unless, due to merger, reorganization, or default, a U.S.-resident entity assumes direct responsibility for the payment of a previously issued foreign security.

### **Reportable securities include:**

#### **Equity Securities**

- Common stock
- Preferred stock (participating and nonparticipating preference shares)
- Restricted stock
- U.S.-resident fund shares (open-end and closed-end), REITS, money market mutual funds, index-linked equity securities including unit investment trusts (including SPDRs, DIAMONDS, etc.)
- All other equity, including shares or units of ownership in unincorporated business enterprises, such as limited partnerships

#### **Debt Securities**

- Debt, registered and bearer, including bonds and notes (unstripped and stripped) and bonds with multiple call options
- Convertible debt and debt with attached warrants
- Zero-coupon debt and discount notes
- Index-linked debt securities (e.g., property index certificates)
- Commercial paper (including asset-backed commercial paper)
- Bankers' acceptances and trade acceptances
- Negotiable certificates of deposit, bank notes, and deposit notes
- Notes, including those issued under note issuance facilities and revolving underwriting facilities medium-term notes, promissory notes, deep-discounted, currency-linked (e.g., dual-currency), floating rate notes (FRN), such as perpetual notes (PRN), variable rate notes (VRN), structured FRN, reverse FRN, collared

FRN, step up recovery FR (SURF), and range/corridor/accrual notes

- Asset-backed securities (see Section III.D)
- All other long-term and short-term debt securities

(Note: U.S. debt securities that are still outstanding as of June 30 should be reported even if the maturity date has passed.)

### **C. DO NOT REPORT**

Do not report any:

- Derivative contracts (including futures, forwards, swaps, options and warrants) meeting the definition of a derivative under ASC 815 (formerly FAS 133). Embedded derivatives that are not bifurcated under ASC 815 should be included in the value of the host contract. However, if an embedded derivative is bifurcated the derivative should be excluded from the report.
- Securities which have been temporarily received as collateral under resale agreements or similar financing agreements (see Section III.F)
- Loans and loan participation certificates
- Letters of credit
- Non-negotiable certificates of deposit
- Bank deposits, including time (except for negotiable CDs) and demand deposits
- Annuities, including variable rate annuities
- Foreign securities, including:
  1. Depositary receipts (DRs) backed by foreign securities, including ADRs (American Depositary Receipts), ADSs (American Depositary Shares), GDRs (Global Depositary Receipts), and IDRs (International Depositary Receipts).
  2. Securities issued by international and regional organizations with extra-territorial status, such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD or World Bank) or the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). (See Appendix C for a list of these organizations.)
  3. Securities issued in the United States by foreign-resident entities (e.g., Canadian or Mexican entities), even if they are denominated in U.S. dollars and traded on U.S. securities exchanges.
  4. Securities issued by foreign subsidiaries of U.S. entities (e.g., GMAC Canada) or foreign branches of U.S. banks, even if they are guaranteed by the U.S. parent company, or issued in the United States.
  5. Securities issued by foreign-resident entities under Section 144A of the SEC Act.
  6. Securities issued by corporations that were incorporated outside of the United States by the report

as of date, including companies incorporated offshore in countries such as the Cayman Islands and Bermuda.

#### **D. ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES**

Asset-backed securities (ABS) are securitized interests in a pool of assets, which give the purchaser a claim against the cash flows generated by the underlying assets. Securities backed by revolving credits, such as pools of credit card receivables, are reported as ABS if the return to the owner is based upon these credits, (i.e., the credits do not merely serve as collateral). Foreign-owned ABS should be reported if the issuer securitizing the assets is a U.S. resident. The underlying asset should not be used to determine if the ABS are reportable.

Include as ABS all collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs), collateralized bond obligations (CBOs), collateralized loan obligations (CLOs), collateralized debt obligations (CDOs), and other securities backed by pools of:

- mortgages;
- credit card receivables;
- automobile loans;
- consumer and personal loans;
- commercial and industrial loans and other whole loans; and
- other assets.

#### **E. FUNDS AND RELATED EQUITY OWNERSHIP**

- Report foreign-residents' ownership of shares/units of funds and investment trusts legally established in the United States (U.S.-resident funds) as equity securities. All foreign-residents' ownership of U.S.- resident fund shares should be assigned security type = 3 (fund shares), and not categorized as a debt security, regardless of the types of securities held by the fund.

For purposes of this report, funds include all investment vehicles that pool investors' money and invest the pooled money in one or more of a variety of assets. Funds include, but are not limited to:

- mutual funds (including both open-end and closed-end mutual funds);
- money market funds;
- investment trusts;
- index-linked funds;
- exchange-traded funds (ETFs);

- hedge funds; and
- common trust funds.

The determination of whether a fund's shares are a U.S. security is based on the country in which the fund is legally established, not based on the residence of the issuers of the securities the fund purchases. For example, if a foreign resident owns shares in a fund organized in New York, these shares are reportable U.S. securities, whether or not the fund purchases foreign securities. Conversely, foreign-resident ownership of shares of "offshore" or other foreign-resident funds that purchase U.S. securities should not be reported.

Many funds established outside of the United States have names that are similar to U.S.-resident fund names. This often occurs when the fund is managed by a group that also manages many U.S.-resident funds and therefore may be thought of as managing only U.S.-resident funds. If there is doubt as to whether the investment should be classified as a fund or whether a fund is U.S. or foreign, please contact FRBNY staff at 212-720-6300 or 646-720-6300.

- Report the ownership of U.S. securities by foreign-resident funds.

Although ownership of shares of foreign-resident funds are excluded from this report, any U.S. securities owned by foreign-resident funds for their portfolio are reportable. These are distinct investments and, therefore, are not duplicate reporting. U.S. securities owned by foreign-resident funds should be classified as either equity, debt, or asset-backed securities, as indicated in Section III.B.

- **Reporting guidelines for Hedge Funds and other alternative investments**

**Investment advisors, managers or similar types of legal entities that create master and feeder funds both outside and inside the U.S. should report as follows:**

- Investments between the U.S. and foreigner entities (affiliates) that the investment manager establishes, is portfolio investment and should be reported on this report.

### **Example 1**

A U.S. investment manager creates a U.S. Master Fund, a Cayman Feeder Fund, and a U.S Feeder Fund. The investments between the manager and the foreign feeder funds are direct investments. However, the investment that the foreign feeder fund has in the master fund is portfolio investment and should be reported in the TIC system. Purchase and sales of the master fund shares by the foreign feeder fund should be reported on the TIC

S by the U.S. based master fund and the master fund should report the ownership of their “shares” by the foreign feeder funds as issuer of the “domestic security” on the SHL(A) report. If a U.S. custodian is involved in the holding the “domestic security” then the reporting responsibility would be on the U.S. custodian to report on the SHL(A).

### **Example 2**

A foreign hedge fund creates a U.S. based Master Fund, a Cayman Feeder Fund, and a U.S. Feeder Fund. The investments between the hedge fund and the U.S. feeder funds are direct investments. However, the investment that the foreign feeder fund has in the master fund is portfolio investment and should be reported in the TIC system. Purchase and sales of the master fund shares by the foreign feeder fund should be reported on the TIC S by the U.S. based master fund and the master fund should also report the ownership of their “shares” by the foreign feeder funds as issuer of the “domestic security” on the SHL(A) report. If a U.S. custodian is involved in the holding of the “domestic security” then the reporting responsibility would be on the U.S. custodian to report on the SHL(A).

- Exclude any investment between the entity that formed the funds (as a general partner) and all the entities it creates. These are direct investment and should be reported to the Bureau of Economic Analysis

Note: The descriptions of the various examples are based on common master/feeder fund structures. It is possible for there to be different types of structures when creating these funds and they may be called different names by some entities. Ultimately, if the investment is not Direct Investment then it will fall into the category of portfolio investment and needs to be reported as part of the TIC system.

## **F. SECURITIES INVOLVED IN REPURCHASE AND SECURITIES LENDING ARRANGEMENTS**

A repurchase agreement (repo) is an arrangement involving the sale of securities at a specified price with a commitment to repurchase the same or similar securities at a specified price on a future date. A reverse repo is an agreement whereby a security is purchased at a specified price with a commitment to resell the same or similar securities at a specified price on a specified future date. Securities lending/borrowing arrangements are agreements whereby the ownership of a security is transferred in return for collateral, usually another security or cash, under condition that the security or similar security will revert to its original owner at a future date.

Securities "sold" by foreign residents under repurchase agreements or buy/sell back agreements, lent under securities lending arrangements, or delivered out as collateral as part of a reverse repurchase agreement or security borrowing agreement should be reported as if the securities were continuously held by the foreign resident. That is,

the security lender's U.S. custodian should report the U.S. security as if no repurchase agreement or buy/sell back agreement occurred.

Securities temporarily acquired by foreign residents as collateral under reverse repurchase agreements, securities lending or borrowing arrangements, or buy/sell back agreements should NOT be reported. That is, the security borrower's U.S. custodian should exclude the U.S. security as if no resale agreement or buy/sell back agreement occurred.

However, if cash was temporarily received as collateral and was used to purchase securities, those securities should be reported.

## **G. STRIPPED SECURITIES**

Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal Securities (STRIPS) and other similar instruments are securities that have been transformed from a principal amount with periodic interest coupons into a series of zero-coupon securities, with the range of maturities matching the coupon payment dates and the redemption date of the principal amount.

The residency of the STRIPS and similar instruments is the residence of the entity that issued the stripped security. However, the type of issuer of STRIPS and similar instruments is based upon the type of issuer of the underlying security. For example, U.S. Treasury STRIPS should be classified as U.S. Treasury securities even though the Treasury does not issue or sell STRIPS directly to investors. In addition, all CATS, TIGRS, COUGARS, and LIONS should also be classified as U.S. Treasury securities. Holdings of TIPS and Floating Rate Notes should be reported at fair market value and should not include inflation accretion.

Foreign holdings of stripped securities where the underlying security is not an ABS, both the interest-only (IO) component and the principal-only (PO) component, should be reported as security type = 10 (bond or note, stripped).

Foreign holdings of stripped securities where the underlying security is an ABS, tranches of stripped ABS, any IO component, and any PO component, should be reported as security type = 12 (asset-backed security).

## **H. U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES OR FEDERALLY SPONSORED ENTERPRISES**

Securities that are issued by U.S. government agencies or federally sponsored enterprises and owned by foreign residents are reportable. In addition, foreign owned securities that are issued by a U.S.-resident entity and

guaranteed by U.S. government agencies or federally sponsored enterprises are reportable. For purposes of Schedule 2, item 11 (type of issuer), all these securities should be coded as type 2 (agencies). For example, securities that are guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) or the Small Business Administration (SBA) should be reported as U.S. government agency securities.

## **I. DIRECT INVESTMENT**

A direct investment relationship exists when a U.S. company owns 10% or more of the voting equity securities of an incorporated foreign business (or an equivalent interest in an unincorporated foreign business, including a branch), or when a foreign company owns 10% or more of the voting equity securities of an incorporated U.S. business (or an equivalent interest in an unincorporated U.S. business, including a branch). Limited partners in a limited partnership do not have voting rights and therefore cannot have direct investment. (See Section III.K) If a direct investment relationship exists, then in general, all financial positions between the firms are considered direct investment. If a direct investment relationship exists between non-banking entities, all securities held by the parent entity that were issued by the affiliate of the parent are considered direct investment. **However, if one of the entities is a banking or securities brokerage firm, the inter-company holdings are considered direct investment only if they provide permanent capital.** All holdings known to be direct investment should be excluded from this report.

## **J. SECURITIES HELD BY U.S. CENTRAL SECURITIES DEPOSITORIES**

U.S.-resident central securities depositories must report all U.S. securities they are holding in custody (or managing the safekeeping of) **directly** on behalf of foreign residents, such as foreign-resident brokers and dealers who may be members of the depository, or foreign-resident securities exchanges or depositories that have established direct relationships with the U.S.-resident central securities depository.

U.S.-resident custodians should report all U.S. securities that are shown on their records as being owned by foreign residents (or held in custody by its foreign-resident custodian) even if the safekeeping or settlement of the security is done at a U.S.-resident central securities depository.

## **K. LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS**

Foreign-resident limited partner ownership interests in U.S.-resident limited partnerships should be reported as security type = 4 (All other equity). Limited partners' ownership interests do not carry voting rights; therefore, all ownership interests, even those greater than 10%, are reportable. The Number of Shares field on Schedule 2 (item 18) should be defaulted to the value reported in the US\$ Fair Value field (item 16) because limited partnerships do

not issue shares.

General partner ownership interests are always considered to be direct investment and all such interests should be excluded from this report.

## **L. ACCOUNTING RULES, VALUATION OF SECURITIES, AND CALCULATION OF U.S. DOLLAR VALUES**

### **Accounting Rules**

All securities should be reported using settlement date accounting. Gross long positions should be reported. Do not net any short positions from long positions. Do not enter decimals or negative values in any cells.

### **Valuation of Securities**

Report the fair value of securities as of close of business on the last business day of June. The fair value follows the definition under ASC 820 (formerly FAS 157). For coupon bonds, valuations should be based on “clean” prices, that is, excluding accrued interest.

U.S.-resident custodians should, at a minimum, report the fair value to the extent that it is available as part of the services provided to their customers, even if the price available is for a date prior to the last business day of June. If there is doubt as to whether to report the available fair value or to report a fair value of zero, please contact FRBNY report staff at 212-720-6300 or 646-720-6300.

For ABS, the value of the unpaid principal amount outstanding at close of business on the last business day of June should be reported; if principal has been repaid, this value will **not** be the same as the original face value, revalued at end-period market prices.

### **Foreign Currency Denominated Securities – CALCULATION OF U.S. DOLLAR VALUES**

If the security is not denominated in U.S. dollars (US\$) and a U.S. dollar fair value is not available in your system, convert the foreign currency denominated fair value into US\$ using the spot exchange rate as of the close of business on the last business day of June. If you need assistance locating an exchange rate, please contact FRBNY staff at 212-720-6300 or 646-720-6300.

If the exchange rate is normally quoted in units of foreign currency per US\$, such as ¥105.75/US\$, divide foreign currency values by the foreign exchange rate to obtain the US\$ values. For example, if the value of a U.S. security

issued in Japan is ¥ 200,000, and the exchange rate is ¥105.75/US\$, divide ¥ 200,000 by 105.75 to obtain US\$ 1,891.

If the exchange rate is normally quoted in US\$ per units of the foreign currency, such as US\$1.75/UK£, multiply foreign currency values by the US\$ exchange rate value of the foreign currency to obtain the US\$ values. For example, if the value of a U.S. security issued in the United Kingdom is UK £1,000 and the exchange rate is US\$1.75/UK£, multiply UK £1,000 by 1.75 to obtain US\$ 1,750.

#### **M. DATA RETENTION PERIOD**

All data used to create this report must be retained by the reporter for a period of 36 months from the date of the report's submission.

#### **N. REVIEW OF DATA AND REQUEST FOR REVISED DATA**

Data submitted on the reporting schedules are reviewed by FRBNY staff. As a result of this review, the reporter may be asked by FRBNY staff to provide supplemental information, including reasons for significant data changes between reporting periods, or corrected data. In addition, FRBNY staff may request: (1) information to ensure that all reportable U.S. securities have been reported; (2) information to ensure that all reported U.S. securities are owned by foreign residents (or held by foreign-resident custodians or foreign-resident central securities depositories); or (3) other information that helps to explain or corroborate the submitted data.

Reporters filing data on electronic media that are not formatted per the specifications in Appendix G will be required to resubmit the data in the proper format.

Each quarter, FRBNY staff obtains a list of debt securities issued abroad by U.S. companies. Experience has shown that most such issues are largely or completely foreign held. FRBNY staff will compare this information with the reports submitted by U.S.-resident issuers of foreign placed debt securities to ensure that foreign-issued securities are being properly reported. FRBNY will ask the issuers of such securities for additional information in cases of apparent under- or over-reporting.

#### IV. LINE-BY-LINE INSTRUCTIONS FOR SCHEDULE 1- REPORTER CONTACT IDENTIFICATION AND SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

A Schedule 1 must be completed by all entities that receive this report booklet. This schedule is used to provide basic identifying information and summaries of data reported on Schedule 2 records. Please type or print all information.

**(Please enter your ten-digit Reporter Identification Number (RSSD) at the top of each page of Schedule 1.)**

#### REPORTER CONTACT IDENTIFICATION AND SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

1. **Reporter Identification Number (RSSD)** - Enter the ten-digit Reporter Identification Number that. If you do not know the Reporter Identification Number for your entity, please contact FRBNY staff at 212-720-6300 or 646-720-6300.
2. **Organization Name** - Enter the full legal name of the reporting entity.

For items 3 through 6, enter reporting entity's full mailing address.

7. **Reporting Status** - Select "1" only if your parent organization has received authorization to file an unconsolidated report but you are exempt (meaning you have no reportable securities in custody or have not issued any reportable securities). All other entities should select "2" and file the appropriate Schedule 2 records.
8. **Reporter Type** - Enter one of the following that best describes your organization (**Refer to Appendix F - Glossary** for specific definition of reporters type)

1 = Depository Institution	4 = Insurance Company	7 = Foundation, Trust, or Estate
2 = Fund/Fund Manager/Sponsor (excluding a pension fund)	5 = Other Financial Organization (including BHC and FHC)	8 = Institution of Higher Learning (e.g., university)
3 = Pension Fund	6 = Non-Financial Organization	9 = Other (not listed above)

9. **Name of Contact** - Enter the name of the person who will be the primary contact for this report and can answer questions about the data reported.
10. For items 10 through 12, enter title, telephone number and email address of the contact identified in item 9.
13. **Name of Service Provider or Vendor Used** - If a service provider or vendor was used to prepare the data reported, enter the name of the service provider.

14. **Name of Technical Contact** - Enter the name of a person who will serve as a contact should any technical issues, such as incorrect file formats. If a service provider was used to prepare the data reported, the technical contact may be a vendor employee.

For items 15 through 17, enter title, telephone number and email address of the contact identified in item 14.

18. **Valuation Technique(s) Used to Determine Fair Value** - For each reporting unit, describe the valuation technique(s) used to calculate the reported fair values. If securities are automatically valued at zero after a specified time period of inactivity, please specify the time period and whether this applies to the security or to the client's holdings of the security. Also, please specify how securities not actively traded on the report date and those with internally generated security identification numbers are valued. If your organization has more than four reporting units, please attach additional copies of Schedule 1, page 2, with item 18 completed.

## **SUMMARY OF SCHEDULE 2 INFORMATION**

This section contains summary data for the information reported on Schedule 2 records.

19. **Total Number of Schedule 2 Records Submitted** - Enter the total number of Schedule 2 records submitted.
20. **Total U.S. \$ Fair Value of All Equity Securities reported on Schedule 2 records** - Enter the sum of the U.S.\$ fair value of all equity security records (records with Schedule 2, Item 12 = 1, 2, 3, or 4), rounded to the nearest U.S. dollar.
21. **Total U.S. \$ Fair Value of All Short-Term Debt Securities (excluding asset-backed securities) reported on Schedule 2 records** - Enter the sum of the U.S. \$ fair value of all such security records (records with Schedule 2, Item 12 = 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, or 11), rounded to the nearest U.S. dollar.
22. **Total U.S. \$ Fair Value of All Long-Term Debt Securities (excluding asset-backed securities) reported on Schedule 2 records** - Enter the sum of the U.S. \$ fair value of all such security records (records with Schedule 2, Item 12 = 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, or 11), rounded to the nearest U.S. dollar.
23. **Total U.S. \$ Fair Value of All Asset-Backed Securities reported on Schedule 2 records** - Enter the sum of the U.S. \$ fair value of all such security records (records with Schedule 2, Item 12 = 12), rounded to the nearest U.S. dollar.

## CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

**This section must be completed by all reporters.**

By signing and dating the certification, the Certifier acknowledges that:

- He/she has read and understood the reporting requirements of this report;
- He/she is aware that both civil and criminal penalties may be imposed for filing a false report; and
- He/she is sufficiently knowledgeable about the activities and functions of this entity that he/she can knowingly and with reasonable confidence certify that the information provided in this report is both accurate and complete.

For items 24 through 28. Sign and date the form. Enter the name, job title, telephone number, and email address of the person in your organization who certifies that the information provided is complete and accurate.

## V. LINE-BY-LINE INSTRUCTIONS FOR SCHEDULE 2 - DETAILS OF SECURITIES

(Please enter your ten-digit Reporter Identification Number (RSSD) at the top of each page of Schedule 2.)

1. **Reporter Identification Number (RSSD)** - Enter the ten-digit Reporter Identification Number that is printed on the mailing label on the report booklet. If you do not know the Reporter Identification Number for your entity, please contact FRBNY staff at 212-720-6300 or 646-720-6300.
2. **Sequence Number** - Enter the sequence number of this record, right justified. The first record should be assigned sequence number 1 and each subsequent Schedule 2 record should be sequentially numbered.
3. **Reporting Unit Code** - If data being submitted are collected from multiple databases or reporting systems, please report an internal code that will enable you to identify the database or system from which the information on this Schedule 2 came. This information will greatly reduce the costs of identifying and fixing any reporting errors that may occur.
4. **Name of Reporting Unit** - Enter a description or name of the reporting unit or area that corresponds to the code reported in item 3.
5. **Reporting as** - Enter "1" for issuer if your entity issued this security (even if you are also acting as the custodian). Enter "2" if your entity did not issue this security.
6. **Security ID** - Enter the security ID code used to identify the security reported on this Schedule 2. CUSIP codes are strongly preferred. If the CUSIP is not available, please try to provide the ISIN, CINS, Common code or SEDOL. **Do not use internally generated codes unless this security has not been assigned a code by any recognized numbering agency (e.g., limited partnerships).** Records for securities for which a portion is restricted and a portion is not restricted should be reported with the numbering agency code assigned to the unrestricted portion. If excessive internal codes are used, we may have to contact your institution to help identify characteristics of certain individual securities. **Please include the security ID's check digit and exclude any internal coding characters added to the CUSIP or other numbering agency code.**
7. **Security ID System** - Select the appropriate number from the list shown on the form. For example, if the security ID number entered in Item 6 is a CUSIP number, enter "1"; if it is a CINS, enter "3." If the security ID system used is not listed, enter a code of "7" (Other) and provide the name of the organization generating the code in item 8.

8. **Comment Line** - If you entered a code of "7" (Other) in item 7 you must provide the name of the organization generating the security ID code.
9. **Security Description** - Briefly describe the security, providing any relevant descriptive information available. Ideally, this would include the type of security, the maturity date if debt or ABS, and: (a) for preferred stock the annual dividend; (b) for debt securities, the interest rate; (c) for floating rate notes, how the interest rate is calculated (e.g., Libor plus 1.5); and (d) for stripped securities the type of security/tranche. This information is particularly important for securities with an internally generated or other security ID not generated by a recognized numbering agency, (i.e., security ID system codes = 6 or 7).
10. **Name of Issuer** - Enter the name of the entity that issued the security. Please try to provide the full legal name of the issuer. For branches of banks, please provide the location of the branch.

11. **Type of Issuer** –

- Enter "1" if the security was issued by the United States government or Federal Financing Bank.
- Enter "2" if the security was issued or guaranteed by a federal agency (e.g., Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA)) or issued by or guaranteed by a federally sponsored enterprise (e.g., Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA)). See Appendix H for a list of these entities.
- Enter "3" if the security was issued by a state or local government (e.g., New York State bonds).
- Enter "4" if the security was issued by a depository institution.
- Enter "5" if the security was issued by all other financial organizations (including BHC and FHC)
- Enter "6" if the security was issued by a nonfinancial organization.

11. **Security Type** - Enter the security type code from the list below that most closely describes the type of security being reported. (Refer to Appendix F - Glossary for specific definition of Security Type)

<u>Equity</u>	<u>Debt (excluding asset-backed securities)</u>		<u>Asset-backed securities</u>
1. Common stock	5. Commercial paper	9. Bond or note, unstripped	12. Asset-backed security
2. Preferred stock	6. Negotiable CD	10. Bond or note, stripped	
3. Fund shares	7. Convertible debt security	11. All other debt	
4. All other equity	8. Zero-coupon bond or note		

1. **Type 1** should be used to report all common stock, including restricted common shares.
2. **Type 2** should be used to report all preferred stock, including participating preference shares, nonparticipating preference shares, convertible preferred stock, and restricted preferred shares.
3. **Type 3** should be used to report all shares of funds, including funds that invest primarily or exclusively in money market instruments and in long-term debt, exchange traded funds, open-end and closed – end mutual funds, and unit investment trusts. (See Section III.E)

4. **Type 4** should be used to report all other types of equity, including foreign-resident limited partner ownership of U.S.-resident limited partnerships and any other form of equity not specified in security types 1, 2, and 3.
  5. **Type 5** should be used to report all commercial paper, including asset-backed commercial paper.
  6. **Type 6** should be used to report long-term and short-term negotiable certificates of deposits, including negotiable bank notes and negotiable deposit notes issued by U.S. institutions, including U.S. branches of U.S. or foreign banks. Non-negotiable certificates of deposit are not reportable.
  7. **Type 7** should be used to report all convertible debt securities, including convertible bonds and zero-coupon convertible debt. However, non-convertible debt securities with embedded warrants or options should be reported as either type 8 (if a zero-coupon bond or note) or type 9.
  8. **Type 8** should be used to report bonds and notes that do not provide interest payments, such as discount notes. However: (1) zero-coupon convertible debt should be reported as type 7; (2) stripped non-asset-backed securities, both the interest-only (IO) and principal-only (PO) components, should be reported as type 10; (3) U.S. Treasury bills should be reported as type 11; and (4) stripped asset-backed securities, the tranches, and the IO and PO components, should be reported as type 12.
  9. **Type 9** should be used to report bonds or notes that: (1) cannot be converted to equity securities, (2) provide interest payments, (3) have not been stripped (i.e., not an IO or PO), and (4) do not give the owner a claim against the cash flows generated by the underlying assets (i.e., ABS). These bonds and notes are commonly referred to as “straight debt.”
  10. **Type 10** should be used to report all components of stripped securities, including the IO and PO components. However, all tranches of stripped asset-backed securities should be reported as type 12.
  11. **Type 11** should include all debt other than asset-backed securities that is not covered in types 5-10, including U.S. Treasury bills.
  12. **Type 12** should include only short-term and long-term securities that represent securitized interests in a pool of assets and give the investor a claim against the cash flows generated by the underlying assets. All tranches of stripped asset-backed securities, as well as unstripped asset-backed securities, should be reported as type 12. Debt which is collateralized by assets (real or financial), but only give the investor a claim against the underlying interest if the issuer defaults, should be reported as types 5-11, as appropriate.
13. **Country of Residence of Foreign Holder** - Enter the country code from Appendix C that corresponds to the country of residence of the owner of the security. If the country of residence of the owner is not known, report the country of residence of the foreign-resident custodian or foreign-resident central securities depository. Positions of international and multinational regional organizations, whether located in the United States or elsewhere, should be reported opposite the classification “International,” if

worldwide, or opposite the classifications “European,” “Latin American,” “Caribbean,” “Asian,” “African,” or “Middle Eastern” regional organizations as indicated in Appendix D. If no country information is available (as will often be the case with bearer bonds), enter code 88862. If an excessive number of “country unknowns” is reported for securities other than bearer bonds, we will contact your institution for further information.

14. **Currency of Denomination** - Enter the ISO code from Appendix E that corresponds to the currency in which the security is denominated.

**15. Type of Foreign Holder**

- Enter “1” if the owner is an official institution (see Appendix C or D) **even** if the account is held in the name of a foreign custodian or other foreign nominee.
- Enter “2” for all other owners, including personal trusts and other investment vehicles even if the beneficial owner is an individual.

16. **U.S. \$ Fair Value**- Enter the U.S. \$ fair value of foreign-residents' ownership of this security, rounded to the nearest U.S. dollar. (See Section III.L, Valuation of Securities, for more information on how to calculate the fair value.)

17. **Fair Value in Currency of Denomination** - Enter the fair value of foreign-residents' ownership of this security, rounded to the nearest currency unit. For ABS, the fair value should be calculated based on the remaining principal outstanding (item 19) rather than the original face value. If the currency of issue is US\$, report the same value as in item 20. (See Section III.L, Valuation of Securities, for more information on how to calculate the fair value.)

**FOR EQUITY SECURITIES ONLY**

18. **Number of Shares** - Enter the number of shares owned by foreigners, including fractional shares, rounded to the nearest share. Wherever possible, combine partial shares with other ownership shares of the same security to reduce reporting disparities introduced by rounding partial shares. Securities for which the amount foreign owned is zero should not be reported.

**FOR ALL DEBT SECURITIES (NON-ABS AND ABS)**

19. **Face Value or Remaining Principal in Currency of Denomination** - Enter the face value held in the currency of denomination, rounded to the nearest whole currency unit. If a security is traded in units, then

calculate the face value as: (face value of each unit) \* (the number of units held) and report the result in this field. Securities for which the amount held is zero should not be reported or Enter the remaining principal outstanding as of June 30, in the currency of denomination, rounded to the nearest whole currency unit. This will equal the original face value if no principal has been repaid. If a security is traded in units, then calculate the remaining face value as: (remaining face value of each unit) \* (the number of units held) and report the result in this field. Securities for which the amount held is zero should not be reported.

**FOR ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES ONLY**

20. **Original Face Value in Currency of Denomination** - Enter the original face value owned by foreigners in the currency of denomination, rounded to the nearest whole currency unit. This is the value that is (would have been) outstanding if no principal has been (had been) repaid. If a security is traded in units, then calculate the original face value as: (original face value of each unit) \* (the number of units) and report the result in this field.

**FOR ALL DEBT SECURITIES (NON-ASSET BACKED AND ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES)**

21. **Issue Date** - Enter the issue date of this security in MMDDYYYY format. For example, if the security was issued on October 4, 1985, enter 10041985. If there are multiple issue dates, enter the first such issue date.
22. **Maturity Date** - Enter the final maturity date (when all remaining principal and interest are due) of this security in MMDDYYYY format. For example, if the security's final maturity date is January 5, 2010, enter 01052010.

**APPENDIX A**

**SAMPLE REPORTING FORM SHL/SHLA**

**This form is also available separately at the following Treasury website:**

<http://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/data-chart-center/tic/Pages/forms-sh.aspx>

Report of Foreign Holdings of U.S. Securities, Including Selected Money Market Instruments (SHL(A))

SCHEDULE 1: REPORTER CONTACT IDENTIFICATION AND SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

1. Reporter Identification Number (RSSD): ..... [grid]

2. Organization Name: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_

4. City: \_\_\_\_\_ 5. State: \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

7. Reporting Status: ..... [checkbox]
1 = Exempt - Under the exemption level
2 = Not Exempt - Schedule 2 records being submitted

8. Reporter Type: ..... [checkbox]
1 = Depository Institution
2 = Fund/Fund Manager/Sponsor (excluding pension fund)
3 = Pension Fund
4 = Insurance Company
5 = Other Financial Organization (including BHC, FHC, broker/dealers)
6 = Non-financial Organization
7 = Foundation, trust, estate
8 = Institution of higher learning (e.g., university)
9 = Other (not listed above)

If you would like to provide more than one contact name, please attach additional copies of page 1, Schedule 1, with items 9 through 13 completed.

Business Contact Information:

9. Name: \_\_\_\_\_

10. Title: \_\_\_\_\_

11. Telephone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

12. Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_

13. Name of Service Provider or Vendor Used (if applicable): \_\_\_\_\_

Technical Contact Information:

14. Name: \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Title: \_\_\_\_\_

16. Telephone Number: \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Reporter Identification Number (RSSD):.....

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18. Valuation Technique(s) Used to Determine Fair Values

For each reporting unit, please describe the valuation technique(s) used to determine reported fair values. If securities are automatically valued at zero after a specified time period of inactivity, please specify the time period and whether this applies to the security or to the client's holdings of the security. Also, please specify how securities not actively traded on the report date and those with internally generated security identification numbers are valued.

Reporting Unit	Valuation Description
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Reporter Identification Number (RSSD).....

SUMMARY OF SCHEDULE 2 INFORMATION

- 19. Total Number of Schedule 2s Submitted
20. Total US\$ Fair Value of All Equity Securities
21. Total US\$ Fair Value of All Short-Term Debt Securities
22. Total US\$ Fair Value of All Long-Term Debt Securities
23. Total US\$ Fair Value of All Asset-Backed Securities

CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

By signing the certification below you acknowledge that:

- You have read and understood the reporting requirements of this report;
You are aware that both civil and criminal penalties may be imposed for filing a false report; and
You are sufficiently knowledgeable about the activities and functions of your organization that you can knowingly and with reasonable confidence certify that the information provided in this report is both accurate and complete.

Certifier's Signature: 24. Date Signed:

25. Certifier's Name:

26. Certifier's Title:

27. Certifier's Telephone Number:

28. Certifier's Email Address:

**SCHEDULE 2: DETAILS OF SECURITIES**

1. Reporter Identification Number (RSSD):.....

2. Sequence Number: .....  ,    ,

3. Reporting Unit:.....

4. Name of Reporting Unit: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Reporting As: .....

1 = Issuer                      2 = Custodian

6. Security ID.....

7. Security ID System: .....

1 = CUSIP            2 = ISIN            3 = CINS            4 = Common Code            5 = SEDOL  
6 = Internally Generated            7 = Other (provide answer to 8)

8. For code of Other (7) enter the name of the organization or system that assigned the Security ID:  
\_\_\_\_\_

9. Security Description: \_\_\_\_\_

10. Name of Issuer: \_\_\_\_\_

11. Type of Issuer: .....

1 = United States Treasury and Federal Financing Bank            4 = Depository institution  
2 = Federal agency or federally sponsored enterprise            5 = Other financial organization (including BHC, FHC, broker/dealer)  
3 = State or local government, including their subdivisions            6 = Nonfinancial organization

12. Security Type: .....

<u>Equities</u>	<u>Debt (excluding asset-backed securities)</u>	<u>Asset-Backed Securities</u>
1 = Common stock	5 = Commercial paper	9 = Bond or note, unstripped
2 = Preferred stock	6 = Negotiable CD	10 = Bond or note, stripped
3 = Fund shares	7 = Convertible debt security	11 = All other debt
4 = All other equity	8 = Zero-coupon bond or note	12 = Asset-backed security

13. Country of Residence of Foreign Holder: (Refer to Appendix C).....

14. Currency of Denomination: (Refer to Appendix E).....

15. Type of Foreign Holder: (Refer to Appendix C and D) .....

1 = Official            2 = Other

Reporter Identification Number (RSSD): .....

16. US\$ Fair Value of Security:..... , , ,

17. Fair Value of Security in the Currency of Denomination:..... , , ,

**FOR EQUITIES ONLY**

(Security Types 1, 2, 3 or 4)

18. Number of Shares:..... , , ,

**FOR ALL DEBT SECURITIES  
(NON-ASSET-BACKED AND ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES)**

(Security Types 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12)

19. Face Value (for non-ABS) or Remaining Principal Outstanding (for ABS)  
in the Currency of Denomination: ..... , , ,

**FOR ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES ONLY**

(Security Type 12)

20. Original Face Value in the Currency of Denomination: ..... , , ,

**FOR ALL DEBT SECURITIES  
(NON-ASSET-BACKED AND ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES)**

(Security Types 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12)

21. Issue Date: (MMDDYYYY).....

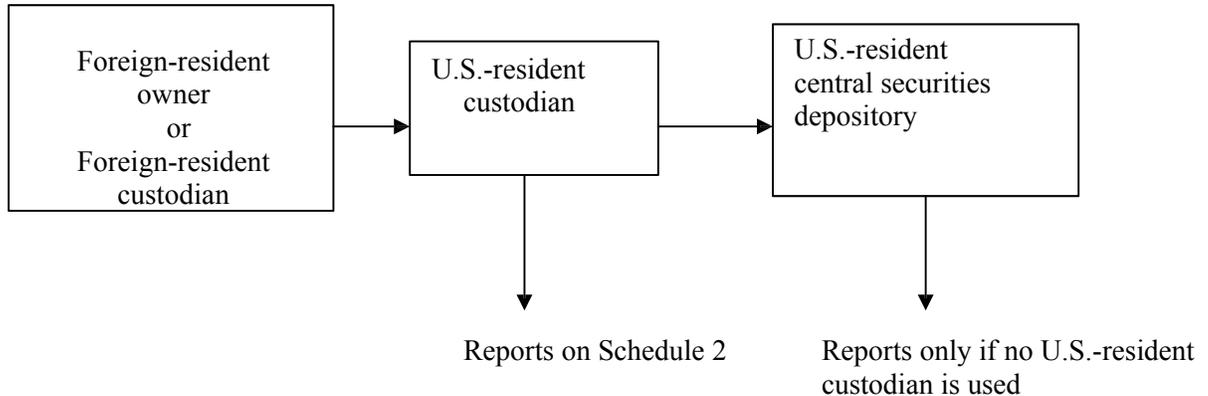
22. Maturity Date: (MMDDYYYY).....

# **APPENDIX B**

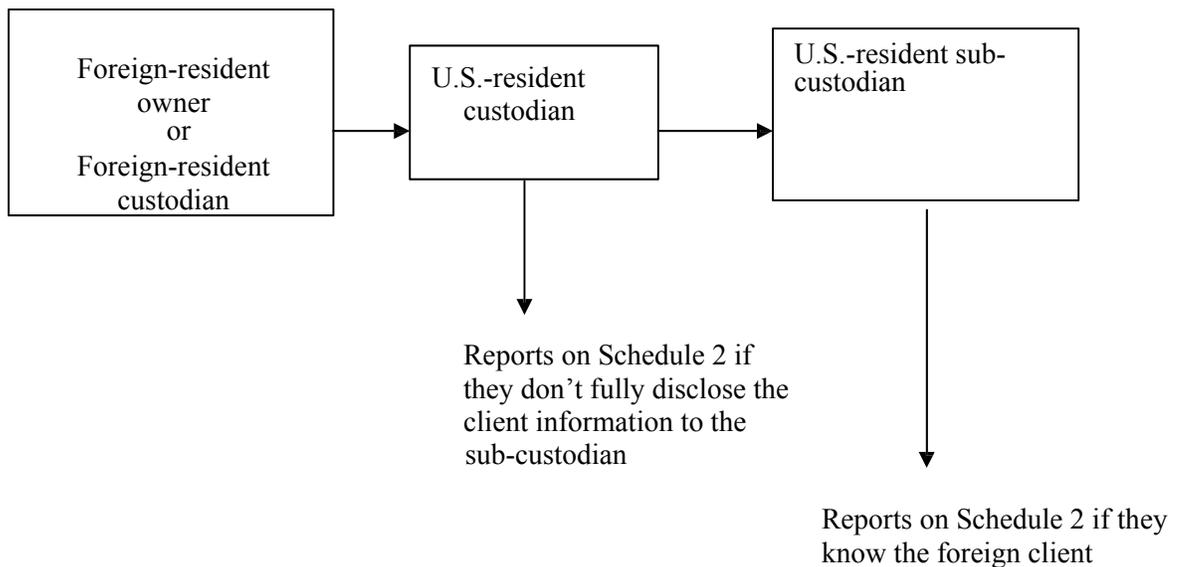
**APPENDIX B - FLOWCHARTS SHOWING REPORTING RESPONSIBILITY**

**A. FLOWCHART FOR U.S.-RESIDENT CUSTODIANS (all securities, including all book-entry securities held at a U.S.-resident central securities depository)**

1. A foreign-resident investor or custodian uses U.S.-resident custodian to hold U.S. securities for its account and the U.S.-resident custodian does not use a U.S. resident sub-custodian.

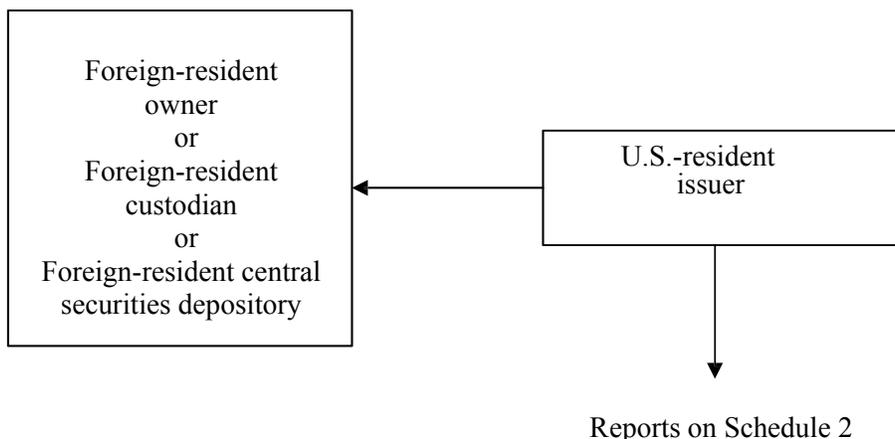


2. A foreign-resident investor or custodian uses U.S.-resident custodian to hold U.S. securities for its account and the U.S.-resident custodian uses a U.S. resident sub-custodian.



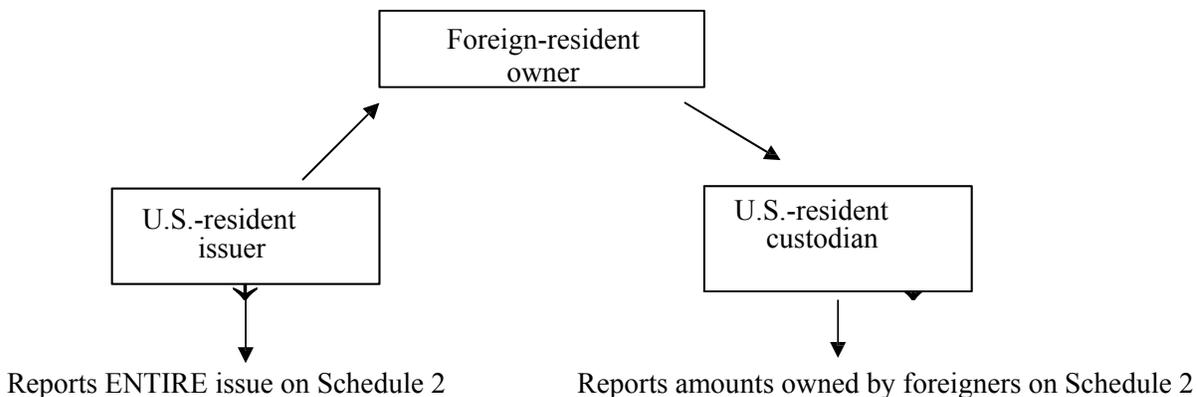
**B. FLOWCHART FOR U.S.-RESIDENT ISSUERS (registered securities, including all book-entry securities not issued directly into a foreign market)**

U.S. registered security is held directly by a foreigner (i.e., no U.S.-resident custodian and no U.S.-resident central securities depository is used).



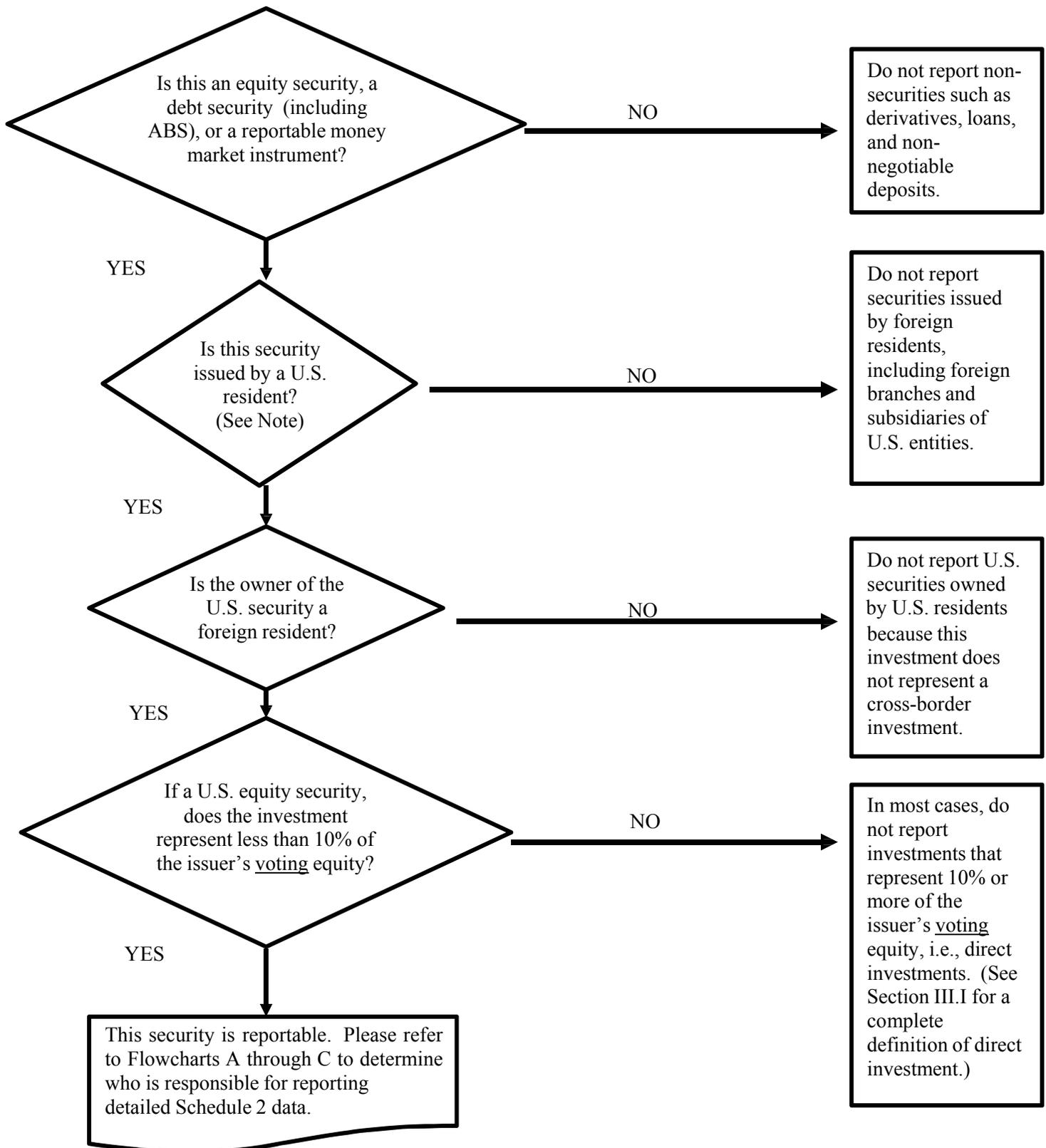
**C. FLOWCHART FOR SECURITIES ISSUED DIRECTLY INTO THE FOREIGN MARKET**

Issuers should assume that the entire issue is held directly by foreign residents. U.S.-resident custodians should report all securities held in custody that are foreign owned.



**Note: FRBNY eliminates double reporting on a security-by-security basis. Custodial information is used to provide information on the geographical distribution of the owners of these securities.**

**FLOWCHART FOR DETERMINING REPORTABLE SECURITIES**



Note: Depository receipts/shares backed by foreign securities are considered “foreign.” In addition, all securities issued by the multinational organizations listed in Appendix D are considered foreign.

**APPENDIX C  
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY**

**GEOGRAPHICAL CLASSIFICATION  
CODES FOR COUNTRIES, AREAS & INTERNATIONAL/REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS  
TO BE USED FOR PURPOSES OF REPORTING ON  
TREASURY INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL FORMS**

**The most recent version of this appendix is now a separate document.  
A copy is in Column A on the Treasury website at:**

<http://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/data-chart-center/tic/Pages/foihome.aspx>

**APPENDIX D  
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY**

**CERTAIN FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS CLASSIFIED AS OFFICIAL,  
A LIST TO BE USED ONLY FOR PURPOSES OF REPORTING ON  
TREASURY INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL (TIC) FORMS**

**The most recent version of this appendix is now a separate document.  
A copy is in column B on the Treasury website at:**

<http://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/data-chart-center/tic/Pages/foihome.aspx>

## APPENDIX E : LIST OF CURRENCY CODES

<u>Code</u>	<u>Currency</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Currency</u>
AFN	Afghanistan Afghani	CYP	Cyprus Pound
ALL	Albanian Lek	CZK	Czech Koruna
DZD	Algerian Dinar	DKK	Danish Krone
ADP	Andorran Peseta	DJF	Djibouti Franc
AOR	Angolan Kwanza Reajustado	DOP	Dominican Peso
ARS	Argentine Peso	XCD	East Caribbean Dollar
AMD	Armenian Dram	EGP	Egyptian Pound
AWG	Aruban Guilder	SVC	El Salvador Colon
AUD	Australian Dollar	ERN	Eritrea Nakfa
AZM	Azerbaijani New Manat	EEK	Estonia Kroon
BSD	Bahamian Dollar	ETB	Ethiopian Birr
BHD	Bahraini Dinar	EUR	European Union Euro
BDT	Bangladeshi Taka	FKP	Falkland Islands Pound
BBD	Barbados Dollar	FJD	Fiji Dollar
BYR	Belarusian Ruble	GMD	Gambia Dalasi
BZD	Belize Dollar	GEL	Georgia Lari Ghana
BMD	Bermudian Dollar	GHC	Cedi Gibraltar
BTN	Bhutan Ngultrum	GIP	Pound Guatemala
BOB	Bolivian Boliviano	GTQ	Quetzal Guinea-
BWP	Botswana Pula	GWP	Bissau Peso Guinea
BAM	Bosnia & Herzegovina	GNF	Franc Guyana
	Convertible Marks	GYD	Dollar Haitian
BRL	Brazilian Real	HTG	Gourde Honduras
BND	Brunei Dollar	HNL	Lempira Hong
BGN	Bulgarian Lev	HKD	Kong Dollar
BIF	Burundi Franc	HUF	Hungarian Forint
KHR	Cambodian Riel	ISK	Iceland Krona
CAD	Canadian Dollar	INR	Indian Rupee
CVE	Cape Verde Escudo	IDR	Indonesian Rupiah
KYD	Cayman Islands Dollar	IRR	Iranian Rial
XOF	CFA Franc BCEAO	IQD	Iraqi Dinar
XAF	CFA Franc BEAC	JMD	Jamaican Dollar
XPF	CFP Franc	JPY	Japanese Yen
CLP	Chilean Peso	JOD	Jordanian Dinar
CNY	Chinese Yuan Renminbi	KZT	Kazakhstan Tenge
COP	Colombian Peso	KES	Kenyan Shilling
KMF	Comoro Franc	KWD	Kuwaiti Dinar
CDF	Congolais Franc	KGS	Kyrgyzstan Som
CRC	Costa Rican Colon	LAK	Laos Kip
HRK	Croatian Kuna	LVL	Latvian Lats
CUP	Cuban Peso		

<u>Code</u>	<u>Currency</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Currency</u>
LBP	Lebanese Pound	STD	Sao Tome & Principe Dora
LSL	Lesotho Lote	SAR	Saudi Arabian Riyal
LRD	Liberian Dollar	SCR	Seychelles Rupee
LYD	Libyan Dinar	SLL	Sierra Leone Leone
LTL	Lithuanian Litas	SGD	Singapore Dollar
MOP	Macau SAR Pataca	SKK	Slovak Koruna
MKD	Macedonian Denar	SIT	Slovenia Tolar
MGF	Malagasy Franc	SBD	Solomon Islands Dollar
MWK	Malawi Kwacha	SOS	Somali Shilling
MYR	Malaysian Ringgit	ZAR	South African Rand
MVR	Maldives Rufiyaa	KRW	South Korean Won
MTL	Maltese Lira	SSP	South Sudanese Pound
MRO	Mauritania Ouguiya	LKR	Sri Lanka Rupee
MUR	Mauritius Rupee	SDD	Sudanese Dinar
MXN	Mexican Peso	SRG	Suriname Guilder
MDL	Moldovan Leu	SZL	Swziland Lilangeni
MNT	Mongolian Tugrik	SEK	Swedish Krona
MAD	Moroccan Dirham	CHF	Swiss Franc
MZM	Mozambique New Metical	SDP	Syrian Pound
MMK	Myanmar Kyat	TWD	Taiwan New Dollar
NAD	Namibia Dollar	TJS	Tajikistan Somoni
NPR	Nepalese Rupee	TZS	Tanzanian Shilling
ANG	Netherlands Antillean Guilder	THB	Thailand Baht
ILS	New Israeli Shekel	TOP	Tongan Pa'anga
TWD	New Taiwan Dollar	TTD	Trinidad and Tobago Dollar
NZD	New Zealand Dollar	TND	Tunisian Dinar
NIO	Nicaraguan Cordoba Oro	TRY	Turkish Yani
NGN	Nigerian Naira	TMM	Turkmenistan Manat
KPW	North Korean Won	UGX	Uganda New Shilling
NOK	Norwegian Krone	UAH	Ukrainian Hryvnia
OMR	Omani Rial	AED	United Arab Emirates Dirham
PKR	Pakistani Rupee	USD	United States Dollar
PAB	Panamanian Balboa	UYU	Uruguayo Peso
PGK	Papua New Guinea Kina	UZS	Uzbekistan Sum
PYG	Paraguay Guarani	VUV	Vanuatu Vatu
PEN	Peruvian New Sol	VEB	Venezuelan Bolivar
PHP	Philippine Peso	VND	Vietnamese Dong
PLN	Polish Zloty	YER	Yemeni Rial
GBP	Pound Sterling	YUM	Yugoslavian Dinar
QAR	Qatari Rial	ZMK	Zambian Kwacha
ROL	Romanian Leu	ZWD	Zimbabwean Dollar
RUB	Russian Ruble		
RWF	Rwanda Franc		
SHP	Saint Helena Pound		
WST	Samoan Tala		

## **APPENDIX – F**

### **GLOSSARY**

The most recent version of this appendix is now a separate document.

A copy is on the TIC website at:

<http://www.treasury.gov/ticdata/Publish/ticglossary-june2014.pdf>

## **APPENDIX – G**

### **Technical Information for Electronic Submission**

The instruction guide on how to submit through Reporting Central can be found at the link below:

[http://www.frbservices.org/files/reporting/pdf/external\\_user\\_guide.pdf](http://www.frbservices.org/files/reporting/pdf/external_user_guide.pdf)

## APPENDIX – H

### LIST OF FEDERAL AGENCIES AND FEDERALLY SPONSORED ENTERPRISES

#### A. U.S. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES and CORPORATIONS

Architect of the Capital  
Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC)  
Department of Agriculture, including former Rural Electrification Administration (REA), and  
former Farmers Housing Administration (FmHA).  
Department of Defense and Military Services (e.g. Air Force)  
Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)  
Department of Interior  
Export-Import Bank of the United States (Ex-Im Bank)  
Federal Communication Commission (FCC)  
Farm Credit System Financial Assistance Corporation (FCSFAC)  
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), including FSLIC Resolution Fund  
Federal Housing Administration (FHA)  
Financing Corporation (FICO)  
General Services Administration (GSA)  
Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA or Ginnie Mae)  
Maritime Administration  
National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)  
National Consumer Cooperative Bank  
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)  
Resolution Funding Corporation (REFCORP)  
Rural Telephone Bank  
Small Business Administration (SBA)  
Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), including lease obligations  
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA)

#### B. FEDERALLY SPONSORED ENTERPRISES

Farm Credit System:  
Agricultural Credit Bank (ACB)  
Farm Credit Banks (FCB)  
Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (FAMC or Farmer Mac)  
Federal Home Loan Banks (FHLB)  
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC or Freddie Mac)  
Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA or Fannie Mae)